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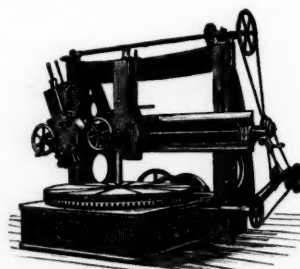
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was married on Wednesday to Miss Frank Folsom, of Buffalo. Because of the recent death of the bride's grandfather, the wedding was a very quiet one, Dr. Sunderland, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. This is the first time that a President has been married in the White House, and we sincerely hope it will be the last. The bad taste and impertinent curiosity of a large part of the public and the newspapers was as offensive to right-thinking people as it was annoying to the newly married couple. Even the *Times* of New York gave a whole first page last Saturday to details which were either impertinent or needless, and others were nearly or quite as bad. It is to be said that with one or two exceptions (one a Democratic newspaper), they all spoke of the event in a kindly spirit.

DECORATION DAY was observed with even more than the usual amount of public feeling, in some parts of the country on Saturday, in others on Monday. The tomb of our greatest soldier was the centre of especial interest, flowers being sent for its decoration from all sections of the country. General Grant was not always wise in his dealing with sectional and partisan issues. But his influence in his later years was good and unifying, and the whole country is at peace over his grave.

THE Senate has succeeded in extracting from Mr. Whitney the official reports sent him at the time of the trials of the *Dolphin*. The character of several of these, their contrast to his replies, and the fact that the replies were published while these were withheld, substantiate the charge that the Secretary acted in a partisan spirit. The report of the Captain who had her in charge during her sea voyage is enough to prove all that her friends have claimed for her, and to show what little grounds there were for the attack on Mr. Roach's credit as a shipbuilder. Thus far no one in the cabinet, not even Mr. Bayard, Mr. Garland or Col. Vilas has done the Administration so little credit as Mr. Whitney has done in this transaction, which has had all the appearance of a gross misuse of his official position.

THE members of the Senate are complaining, with justice, of the inefficiency of the House. Thus far very little general legislation has been sent up to the Senate, and only a part of the Appropriation Bills. The most important measures of the session have originated with the Senate, and quite a number of its measures have not been brought to a vote of the House. Among these are Mr. Hoar's Electoral Count Bill, Mr. Blair's Education Bill, Mr. Cullom's Inter-State Commerce Bill, Mr. Dawes's Indian Land Bill, the Militia Bill, and the Pension Bill. The Presidential Succession Bill and the Dingley Shipping Bill—with the clause to authorize the President to resort to retaliation upon countries which fail to treat us with comity—originated with the Senate and have passed both bodies. But very little public legislation has passed the House, while it has been abundant in its passage of private pension bills, and similar legislation which is not legislation and ought to be left to a court of claims. Its committee on pensions have reported on 2631 such bills this session, most of them favorably.

Nor has the House made any attempt to carry out the programme of economy and reform which the Democrats collectively and individually promised the people. It has passed two Urgent Deficiency Bills to make up for the closeness of its Democratic predecessors, which were trying to make capital; and a general deficiency bill will follow. The appropriations for the expenses of the government will exceed by \$23,000,000 their vote by any previous Congress. In a word, the last pretence of improving in any

sense upon the Republican management of national affairs has been abandoned.

It is not wonderful that the more far-seeing leaders of the party predict disaster in the near future. Some of them declare this House to be the best help to power the Republican party ever got, and wonder why Republicans should find fault with it. As to them, the fact is that as party men they have reason to be pleased with the record it is making; but as Americans they are disgusted with a Congress which neglects and postpones great questions to small, and which wastes the time as well as the money of the nation.

MR. LOGAN is very outspoken as regards his disgust at Mr. Cameron's course. It was Mr. Cameron who secured the confirmation of Mr. Harry as Postmaster at Philadelphia, and the ignoring of General Huidekoper's case. There is nothing surprising in this. General Huidekoper had no claims on Mr. Cameron, but the reverse. As Postmaster he never managed his office in the interests of any faction, or even for partisan effect. Doubtless Senator Cameron will get more out of Mr. Harry than he ever did out of Gen. Huidekoper. When it comes to really high politics, Mr. Cameron understands well the art of cultivating friendly relations with his supposed opponents.

THE removal of Mr. Lewis A. Dodge from his clerkship in the naval office of the Boston custom-house has attracted more attention than many others which were equally worthy of notice. Mr. Dodge is a near kinsman of Mrs. Blaine, being a brother of the respectable Gail Hamilton. Mr. Fitzgerald, the new Collector, must have had no fear of the worst the English language could do for him when he ventured upon this removal. Mr. Dodge is a man of long experience and admirable fitness for his office, to which he rose by promotion. He has not shown himself an offensive partisan, except by being born into the Dodge family, and he has personal qualities which have endeared him to many warm friends in both parties. His removal therefore attracts fresh attention to the wide gap between the promises and the performances of this Administration.

It is said that Mr. Morrison will get his Tariff Bill before the House on the 9th of this month. As about seventy members are anxious to speak upon it, the chance of its coming to a vote in the House before the middle of July is not very good, and that of its passage is very far away. The outside demand for the measure is so scanty that every single utterance in its behalf receives more than the usual degree of attention. The Boston Free Traders held a meeting in the Old South Church in its support. They had good speakers, and they worked up the attendance, but were unable to get more than half an audience. Then six Philadelphia workmen, claiming to speak for tens of thousands who keep silence, have addressed the House in a petition for free wool. As there are one or two textile manufacturers who are short-sighted enough to wish to see the duty taken off wool, we are surprised to find that only six workmen have been found to second their proposal. There is eloquence in the number of signatures to the petition, as in the case of that signed by the three tailors of Tooley street.

Quite equal to this performance, however, was the pretended call of a meeting by "forty thousand textile workers," in this city on Saturday evening, to "demand free wool." A number of people attended the meeting, after vigorous drumming and free expenditure of money on the part of the managers, but it was approved by few if any of the "textile workers," and as a pretence of representing forty thousand was a mere fraud. As a matter of

fact there are not more than about thirty thousand adult workers in wool fabrics in Philadelphia,—and of these an infinitesimal per cent. could be found to vote for Free Trade or anything traveling in its direction.

VERY much of the time of the House has been occupied by a proposal to suppress the making of oleomargarine by an excise tax on the manufacture. It is thought that if the tax is big enough, the business can be made unprofitable. The measure is demanded by the agricultural interest in the North and West, but is very stoutly opposed as an extreme exercise of the right of taxation. There is no constitutional objection to achieving an object indirectly, and by a tax whose effect will be prohibitive. The national banking law does that by the tax on the circulation of State banks. The Tariff does it by laying a prohibitory duty on chicory. But whether this is a case for the exercise of the power is open to doubt. It cannot be maintained that good oleomargarine is less wholesome than bad butter, and that its prohibition is needed to protect the public health. The experience of the French navy disposes of argument on that point. Nor does it appear reasonable to say that its substitution for butter cannot be prevented by a proper effort to enforce laws to that end. That the dishonest export of the artificial product has greatly injured the repute of our butter abroad, and depressed our important dairy interests, there is no room for doubt, and it is not surprising that the farming class call for legislation on the subject.

The *Tribune* has been attacking Mr. Chace's International Copyright Law in the interest of the crude proposal of the Copyright League. It is generally supposed to be a Protectionist newspaper, and yet it would sanction an arrangement by which the manufacture of American editions of popular books might be absolutely forbidden by British authors and publishers. It does so on the ground that property in books stands on the same footing as any other ownership, and is not to be regarded as the creation of law for the encouragement of authors. It claims that this ground was taken by the English courts before any Statute of Copyright was enacted, and that it was assumed in our earliest legislation. If so, why did neither the English Common Law nor the American Statutes recognize the ownership as perpetual? If a book is just like a house or a farm, to what are the heirs of Milton and of Shakespeare entitled in the way of royalty?

THE session of the Knights of Labor in special convention at Cleveland seems to show that Mr. Powderly is generally accepted as the right man to stand at the head of the organization. The faction typified by Martin Irons has not openly disputed his leadership. It is on quite another question that the extremists have been disposed to make themselves heard and felt. As Mr. Powderly admitted in his opening address, the association was gathered much too rapidly. It has not had time to come to an understanding with itself and with older organizations. The old trade unions are affiliated but not absorbed by the Knights. They generally—and the cigar-makers especially—are disposed to resent the authority of the Knights as an encroachment, and some of them talked of cutting loose from the body and taking control of their own affairs. On the other hand the extreme party wished to strengthen the hands of the general organization, and to subordinate the trades unions to it. This is notably true of the southwestern strikers, who have not set the trades unions the example of deference to its authority.

The convention resolved to ask Congress to pass a law to prevent the monopoly of the public domain, especially by aliens, and to make election day a public holiday as a means to check bribery. Their proposals on both heads seem reasonable, and on the land question they do not give any such countenance to Mr. Henry George's plans as some of the newspapers seem to suppose. But they do wrong in declaring they will vote against any congressman who does not vote for their measures. Neither of them is of sufficient importance to be made an issue of that kind; and it is a

mistake to treat congressmen as errand-boys, to whom no discretion or judgment is to be left.

THE business of punishing the instigators and participators in the recent Anarchist troubles proceeds with reasonable rapidity. Herr Most and two of his associates in New York have been convicted of holding an unlawful assembly, which renders them liable to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine. Twenty-two of the Chicago Anarchists have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be tried promptly. The main point in this case is to identify the bomb-throwers and their actual accomplices, which is by no means easy. There is danger that the jury will punish "as an example," whoever seems most likely to have been guilty of that horrible iniquity. It is always hard to keep the severity of a jury within the bounds of the evidence when the public is excited by a crime. But this, like lynching, is one of the risks which such desperadoes must count upon.

It seems to be quite made out that the Englishman Preller was murdered in St. Louis by his countryman Maxwell, last summer, and that money furnished the motive to the act. The accused on finding the evidence too strong to be met with simple denial, met it by a voluntary statement in which he admitted that he killed Preller by administering chloroform, but pleaded that it was administered medicinally to counteract violent pain. But the cross-examination completely broke down his reputation for truthfulness; and the fact that he plundered Preller and fled to Australia is enough to warrant the jury in finding him guilty.

The St. Louis police deserve credit for the insight and the vigor with which they discovered the true criminal, and effected his arrest the moment he landed in Australia. We are sorry that they beclouded their credit by the means they used to secure a confession of his guilt, by the false arrest of a detective on the charge of forgery, and his imprisonment in Maxwell's cell. If the end justifies such means as this, why not try the rack or the thumbscrew? They would be more expeditious and hardly less immoral.

THIS is the season of ecclesiastical meetings. Besides a general Congress of the Churches at Cleveland, like that at Hartford last year, the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians have been holding their assemblies. These are the three largest Protestant bodies, and all three were divided by the slavery issue, and remain divided to this day. But between them all there has been a notable tendency to the restoration of friendly relations. In this the Baptists have moved the fastest, as their congregational system of government makes an approach to reunion both easier and less significant. Proposals for reunion have been made by both the others, and in both cases it is the Southern branch which holds aloof and stands on the past. Disputes over property did much to embitter both parties at the close of the war; but these have been settled. And the Northern Presbyterian Assembly at Minneapolis dismissed a Missouri church amicably to the Southern Assembly meeting at Augusta,—a thing nobody would have proposed fifteen years ago.

The Southern Assembly was agitated by the doctrine of evolution, which had been taught in one of its theological seminaries by Prof. Woodrow. By a vote of 137 to 13, it condemned the idea that man's animal nature was anything but a direct and immediate product of creative power, and recommended Prof. Woodrow's removal. As the Northern churches, like those of Great Britain, tolerate the teaching they condemned, and as the minority in the Southern church is earnest and resolute, it cannot be held that this decision settled anything.

THREE Home Missionary bodies have sustained serious losses through abuses of trust. In that of the Northern Presbyterians there was nothing worse than an unwarranted expenditure on legitimate objects, and it is hoped that the loss will be covered. But the [Dutch] Reformed Church loses \$20,000, and the Northern

Baptists \$150,000 by defalcation. This last sum was thrown away in stock speculations in Wall street, and it was found that the methods adopted by the Home Missionary Society furnished no guarantee against losses of this kind. It is notable that in view of the magnitude of the sums thus collected, and the looseness of the methods of accounting, the cases of loss are so few. We can recollect but one other in the last twenty years.

THE New Jersey Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Court of Chancery in the matter of the tax on railroad corporations. It rules that the power to tax has no constitutional limitation, and that it is vested in the State Legislature. The legislature may single out any class of corporations, and tax that class as heavily as it pleases. The State constitution only secures them against unequal taxation within the same class. This seems to us both good law and sound sense. It puts a stop to the iniquitous exemptions by which such communities as Jersey City were compelled to raise their revenue by direct taxes on everything except railroad property. It also explodes the notion that the railroads may buy one legislature into tying the hands of all succeeding legislatures by granting permanent exemptions.

It is said that such burdens laid on corporations may injure the business of the commonwealth by driving business to other States in which they are taxed less heavily. This hardly can be true of New Jersey railroads. The position of the State on the great route between the four great centres of population on the Atlantic coast makes the construction of railroads across it unavoidable. Thus far it seems to have been more anxious to restrain than to foster the growth of such lines.

IN New Jersey about a hundred staunch Republicans have met in an Anti-Saloon convention, to take measures to prevent the break-up of their party. In their view the liquor interest has become a controlling element in both the parties, and this has worked to the disadvantage of the Republicans, whose voters have fallen off to the Prohibitionists. To prevent the continuance of this, and—if that be possible—to recall the wanderers to the ranks, they propose to antagonize the saloon influence within the party. They intend to organize their friends in the party with a view to the control of the primaries, and thus to secure the election of men who will take hold of the liquor problem with vigor, and with a strict regard to the public interest. Prohibition is not their goal, unless—which is very unlikely—the majority of the party should decide for that policy. They rather incline to High License and strict regulation, as the most effective means of abating evils whose existence is the strength of the Prohibitionists. It is their hope that this will prevent the farther disintegration of the party; and if the Democrats should throw themselves into the arms of the liquor interest, they believe this will result, as in Ohio, in giving the state permanently to the Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND has adopted her prohibitory law, in accordance with the vote of her people to amend the Constitution in that sense. It creates a special police for the enforcement of the law, and provides that the chief of this police shall be elected by the two branches of the legislature in joint session. And it provides a rising scale of penalties for repeated violations of the law. This, as the *Boston Advertiser* remarks, is beginning just where Massachusetts left off in her prohibitory enactments. The law was finally repealed, and local option substituted, because it was found that no Boston jury would convict notorious offenders, and that only one out of every two million violations of it were punished in any way. It may be that Rhode Island will succeed better, but we see no reason for the expectation. Its Puritanism always was leaner and less energetic than that of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

THE notorious Oneida community seems to have been pretty completely broken up. Its founder, John H. Noyes, is dead; the majority of the members have married; the rest have abandoned "multiple marriage," in accordance with the pledge given to the

public of that region some years ago. Even the peculiar faith and the property arrangements of the community have been abandoned by the majority; and nothing now remains but an Oneida joint-stock company, which carries on the various kinds of business by which the community supported itself. The truth is that the community was doomed as soon as the agitation against its practices had driven Noyes to flight into Canada. As he himself admits in his "American Socialism," one of the first conditions of community success is to have a master whose will is law. He was the master, and when he was too far away to rule, the elements of revolt proved too strong for the mere tradition of his influence. He left no one competent to take his place, as his methods had rather repressed than fostered the kind of ability required in a leader.

THE see-saw of assertion and contradiction with regard to the prospects of the Home Rule Bill for Ireland seems to have come to an end at last. It is agreed now that Mr. Gladstone and his friends cannot secure a majority for the second reading, even through the abstention of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends from voting. And in fact they will not abstain. Mr. Chamberlain was inclined to avoid a formal break with the majority of the Liberal party by abstention. But at a meeting held at his call forty-six Radicals resolved to vote against the Bill, and he seems to have acquiesced in the decision.

There are 333 Liberals and 86 Home Rulers in the House. Their combined strength would give them a majority of 168. But the transfer of 85 Liberal votes to the opposition would convert this majority into a minority. It is admitted that neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Chamberlain alone could control so many votes, but it is claimed that together they can muster something between 96 and 101 votes against Mr. Gladstone, and that about 20 or 25 Liberals will abstain from voting. But there is an element of uncertainty in this calculation. Mr. Gladstone's friends, however, seem to give up the struggle, although the evidence that the constituencies are with him increases.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, having resolved to take his place distinctly among the bolters, burnt his ships behind him. On Tuesday he made a powerful and envenomed attack upon the measure. He denounced the Home Rulers as accepting this plan only as a stepping stone towards the dissolution of the Empire, expressed strong sympathy for the Ulster loyalists, and suggested some sort of federation after the model of the constitution of the Dominion of Canada for all the British Islands. He said he was receiving letters every day in which his Radical friends urged him to vote with Mr. Gladstone and "dish the Whigs," and declared that only convictions of duty to his country held him from yielding to the temptation.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Radicals in his following have shown themselves incapable of a genuine Radicalism by their attitude in this instance. They have arrayed themselves on the side of tradition and "accomplished facts" against right and justice. We have faith enough in the instincts of the British Democracy to believe that it is they, and not Mr. Gladstone, who are "riding for a fall."

THE official French report on the progress of the Panama Canal administers another and perhaps the final blow to that ill-considered enterprise. M. Rousseau was sent out to report on the progress and feasibility of the works, in view of the application from M. de Lesseps and his associates for leave to have a lottery in its behalf. But he has made such a report as to the difficulties in the way, and the small result achieved by the great outlay of money, that the government will ask for explanations before authorizing any lottery. Thus far all the accounts received from French inspections or visitations of the Canal have been favorable, and the French have had some excuse for discounting the adverse estimates of Englishmen and Americans who have been to the Isthmus. But if they persist in throwing more good money after

bad, they will be without excuse, after the first responsible French visitor has warned them against such folly.

THE determination of the French government to expel the Orleans princes from France is not surprising. So long as they represented but one of three monarchical parties, their influence was not of much importance. But since the death of the Count de Chambord and of the Prince Imperial, they have become practically the chiefs of the reaction in all its forms, for Bonapartism is in a state of collapse. And it is said that their intrigues have embarrassed the diplomatic relations of France with both Germany and Russia, the former hating the Orleans family and the latter coquetting with them. But it is a confession of weakness on the part of the Republic to propose their expulsion, and the weakness has been earned by the crude and violent policy of the Republican leaders ever since the resignation of President MacMahon.

DOES Russia mean war or peace? The fact that she still keeps her quarrel with Prince Alexander open, that Greece has not acceded to the demand for the reduction of the army to a place footing, and that the Czar receives an address speaking of the hope that the cross will yet shine on Sophia, seem to indicate the probability of a war in the East. The conversion of a large part of the Russian debt by the Berlin bankers on favorable terms rather points the other way, as showing that the Bourse believes in the continuance of peace. Perhaps the Czar is waiting for an English general election to furnish him a favorable opportunity.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

IT is a fortunate circumstance that the national Senate has spoken its mind so unmistakably as to the creation of another Fisheries Commission under the Treaty of Washington. If it had not done so, it is morally certain that Mr. Bayard would now be arranging for another game with loaded dice, like the last. At no point has he shown any spirit in vindicating the rights of our fishermen. There is much in his course to justify the charge that his chief adviser as to the merits of the dispute is Mr. Sackville-West. His last step—the employment of counsel to defend our ship-owners in the Canadian courts, is of a piece with the rest of his course. What has the United States to do with the provisions of Canadian law, which those courts are expected to enforce? To assume the mere appearance of admitting that we have, is to encourage this British colony in its offensive course. It would have been far better if the State Department had advised the owners of the ships not to plead in these courts, and to let the case go by default. That would have been a notification that we mean business, and it would have been heeded.

The right of Canada to seize such of our ships as it finds fishing within the three-mile line, we do not dispute. Those of the vessels seized have not been found committing that unlawful act. The right to purchase bait of the people of the Lower Provinces is the only question in dispute. As matters now stand we concede that right to the Canadian fishermen. They buy great quantities of salted clams for this purpose on the coast of Maine, and will continue to do so under the rules of international comity. It is comity, rather than explicit rules of international law, which governs the matter. But comity has attained such binding force through its general observance, that any violation of it is ground for something more than an explanation. It calls for retaliation in just such shape as limits comity equally on the other side. And where comity is broken, not by a Great Power, but by one of its dependencies, there is the more reason for emphasis. It is one thing to resent a piece of bad manners from a neighbor; it is another to deal with the same offence in his minor child.

Comity alone requires us to do for Canada or her people scores of things we now do without asking, this permission to buy clam bait on our coast being one. If she is not neighborly enough to deal with us as we deal with her, the next thing to do is to put an end to neighborly comity in all matters. It is by comity that our

ports are open to her ships, her fish, her lumber. It is by comity that we allow her people to make any purchase, where the refusal to sell would not involve inhumanity. It is by comity that her people are allowed to traverse our territory on their way to hers, and the permission has been extended even to armed troops. It is by comity that we allow her imports to cross our territory in bond. When once the principle of comity is abandoned in international relations, all these things go with it. The scope for retaliation on our side is so great, and would be so important to Canada, that she has every interest to maintain the observance.

Thus far she has not shown herself neighborly. More than one of the duties in her tariff are aimed expressly at the United States, and are calculated to foster commerce with Great Britain rather than with us. To some of these attached the offer of a reduction of rates when the United States shall make a reduction on some Canadian article. She now is about to take a farther step, and to lay a duty on saw-logs, as distinguished from plank and boards, when these are exported to the United States. Under our tariff these come in free of duty, while we have a duty on sawed timber. She hopes to equalize this in a way which will give her saw-mills the work now done by ours. In other words, she expects to defeat the purpose of our tariff legislation, to force one part of Mr. Morrison's Bill on us, whether we want to adopt it or not. This is a clear case for increasing the duty on Canadian lumber to the extent of the export duty. And the Canadians would not like it if we laid an export duty upon our petroleum equal to the difference in the duty on crude and that on refined petroleum exported to Labrador. How would she relish the extension to Canada of the law which forbids the export of crude petroleum to Europe.

Canada has another reason for walking softly in this matter. Her seaboard provinces are by no means so closely bound to the Dominion as she would like. Between them and the interior provinces there is very little natural commerce. Their commercial relations with our New England States are both intimate and important. This prohibition of the sale of bait threatens war to a very considerable section of these people. Our exclusion of their fish would injure many more. It would not be difficult to some advocate of seaboard independence to make tremendous use of the blunders of the Ottawa government, in the fisheries dispute; and the collision with the United States might result in an agitation for annexation. The safest course is to settle this dispute in the way which will least interfere with the interests of Nova Scotia and her sister provinces. If this is not done the consequences may be serious.

We want no annexation of these provinces. We want to see the Dominion of Canada grow into a strong, compact, self-respecting and neighborly nation. We want to see the freest commercial intercourse between her people and ours. We should be glad to see every restriction upon that intercourse swept away forever.

MODERN ANTWERP.

IF an American thinks of Antwerp at all, he thinks of it as a relic of mediæval times—a city with a history, abounding in mementoes of Charles V. and his successors.

A visit to the busy port of to-day, the entrepot of five millions of industrious people, dispels this idea summarily. Remains of the past exist in abundance, but, as in London or Paris, they are surrounded and eclipsed by the evidences of a prosperous present.

The cause of this change is rendered evident by a glance at the map of the two small countries which constituted the Netherlands during the reign of William between the downfall of Napoleon and the revolt of Belgium from Dutch rule in 1830. Independent Belgium has but a very short sea-coast, and no natural harbor along that coast. Ostend can scarcely be called a port, since it is only constituted such by jetties. Antwerp, with the Scheldt or Eeant for its harbor, is practically the only port which Belgium has to set against the numerous ports of the extensive coast of Holland. But if Belgium was by the separation shorn of seacoast, Holland lost still more heavily; for the mines, the iron and glass works, the lace, carpet and other factories,—all those things, in

fact, which bring the life of trade to a seaport, remained with Belgium.

This overplus of industries and lack of sea-coast has been the making of Antwerp—the cause which has trebled its population within the last thirty years. The mouth of the Scheldt is in Holland, and thus every ship which passes upward to the port of Antwerp goes through Dutch territory. Belgium, having secured the right to free navigation of the Scheldt, set to work to improve her one river-port, and performed the task so well that it now far exceeds any Dutch port.

Two and a half miles of wharves, covered with a succession of iron buildings, and supplied with lines of railway from end to end, have taken the place of the picturesque but unbusiness-like and dilapidated river-front which may still be seen portrayed in the pictures of Clays and others. Two remnants of the old days are all that remain,—the Steen, and the Porte de L'Escant. The latter is the only one of the old gates of the city now extant, while the former was the seat of the Spanish Inquisition—abhorred as much by Catholic Belgians as by Protestant Hollanders. Gruesome tales are told of the cruelties practiced in olden times in this ruinous old relic—which stands forlorn in the midst of a broad space partly gained from the river, partly from the city's worst slums.

The old Maison Hanseatique—the great warehouse commenced in 1564 and finished four years later, for the use of the Hanseatic league, still exists between the two basins which, until recently, were all the basins of Antwerp. The building is 250 feet long and 200 wide, and is still used as a grain warehouse; but its importance has departed. There are now six large basins besides several smaller ones, and one old warehouse is but a memento of the past.

Many of the tortuous old streets of the city have disappeared before the hammer and the pick; the open canals, picturesque disseminators of disease have all been closed, and Antwerp is now a cleanly and thoroughly well-paved city. Crooked streets there are still, narrow streets, curved streets, streets which widen and contract, but all are floored with granite blocks, and are cleaned every morning with a thoroughness which shames most of the cities of the United States. The plan of the older portion of the city, that included within the boulevards, is most puzzling, and that of the newer part little less so. Tall narrow houses, surmounted by the characteristic stepped gable, still exist by hundreds in the labyrinth of lanes, and the ecclesiastical edifices are still encased in mean buildings which permit only their portals and their roofs to be seen. But the boulevards, the line of the old fortifications, are fine, and the new streets which radiate from them towards the present ramparts are broad and free from curves. New buildings are rising in all directions—along the river side, around the site of the recent exposition, and inland towards the suburbs of Berchem and Borgerhout, both included within the extensive curve of the present ramparts.

Among the most striking modern buildings are the huge brick pile which forms the Palais de Justice; the more elegant stone Banque Nationale, built in the style of the sixteenth century at a cost of about \$400,000; the still unfinished Musee in the Place du Peuple, and the Bourse. The last-named edifice consists of two tiers of arcades surrounding a court-yard covered with a highly decorative iron roof. The shafts of the columns are carved in varied patterns, and the spaces between the springing of the roof and the trefoil arches of the upper tier are filled with rich flamboyant tracery.

The cathedral, spite of its large size, and the beauty of the finished tower, is disappointing. The exterior, where visible above encumbering houses, is plain even to ugliness. Unpretentious gables take the place of the ornate pinnacles which terminate the buttresses of an English or French cathedral; there is throughout a poverty of mouldings which detracts greatly from the effect of size, and the exterior of the central flèche is simply hideous. The interior, consisting of seven aisles, cannot compare with that of a three aisled church; the triforium is bald; the capitals of the columns are carved in one ineffective and inelegant pattern; and the entire surface is disfigured with whitewash. The great church of St. Jacques is even more unfortunate than the cathedral in the matter of towers. Its entrance tower, commenced in 1491 under the direction of Herman de Waghemakene, the architect who put the finishing touch to the cathedral's one completed steeple, was intended to exceed the latter in height, but has never been completed. The interior is not remarkable for beauty, but is worthy of a visit as the burial-place of Rubens, and his second wife, Hélène Fourment, whose remains lie in a chapel behind the high altar.

Rubens is a great name at Antwerp. His house, or rather the house built upon the site of it, since little remains of the original structure, is shown in the Place de Meir, his pictures seem to be everywhere, and his statue adorns the Place Verte in front of the Cathedral.

Perhaps the interesting of the antiquities of Antwerp is the Musee Plantin—the ancient printing-house of the Plantin-Monetus family. Once within the walls of this extensive building which forms one side of the Marche du Vendredi, and encloses a spacious court, the visitor seems to have stepped back three centuries, for the interior in most respects remains in its original condition. The old presses are there, with the forms, type, wedges, mallets, etc., used by the compositors of the sixteenth century; the implements for founding type may be seen; the proof-reader's room, the counting-house, the bindery, are as of yore; and the residence of the family which forms an integral part of the establishment, is intact. Abundance of light was secured in this oldest of workshops, for the windows, formed of small squares of glass set in lead, run from ceiling almost to floor. The woodwork of all the ceilings is exposed, the ends of the girders being adorned with carved corbels, the ample antique fireplaces still attest the grandeur of the printer-nobles who used them; and bedstead, tables, chairs and other furniture stand as if waiting for their owners.

The rooms contain a fine collection of old engravings, copper-plates, manuscript, drawings, and paintings, once the property of the Moreti, but now belonging to the city which purchased the house and its contents in 1873.

The rude presses and clumsy appliances are a strange contrast to the steam-presses and well-finished implements of the present day; yet, as the walls and cases of the house attest, the work accomplished was of a character which modern establishments might envy.

The mixture of the antique and the new in the edifices, streets, and costumes of this historical city, renders it of great interest to the visitor from the land whose very antiquities are modern, and it would be easy to write ten times the amount here given about its peculiarities.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

FEDERATION AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I HAVE read with interest your article in last week's issue on "The importance of Clause 24" in the Home Rule bill, and I cordially sympathize with the general idea discernible throughout its paragraphs,—that in the present contest at Westminster, (probably to be terminated before the printing of this communication), it is the part of those who desire Ireland's welfare to defer in judgment, very largely, to conclusions which are jointly approved by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. But I cannot help noting my protest at some points in the article. You do not, I think, do justice to the very general idea of Americans that in the new adjustment of Ireland's relations to Great Britain, the arrangement should be that of a federation. Upon no other ground, in fact, does the average American mind conceive or concede the justice of Home Rule. If Ireland's claim were for absolute independence, the feeling in this country would be very different from what it now is. But as such a claim is not made, but disavowed, our sympathy naturally turns to the demand which is made that laws concerning Ireland only, dealing with her home affairs, shall be dealt with by her own legislative body. This appears reasonable and just, *prima facie*, and is all the more so in view of the history of the past relations of Ireland with Great Britain.

But what logically follows? Not that Ireland should be a "dependency" paying "tribute," unrepresented at Westminster, and so excluded from share in imperial affairs, though concerned about them the same as England or Scotland. That upon its face is monstrous—and monstrously absurd. You speak lightly of "taxation without representation," but the deprivation of rights which that political formula really implies is much more serious and much less tolerable than what it carries on its face. If Irishmen are to be in the empire they must share like its other citizens in imperial affairs. That they deal at Dublin with local affairs is well enough, but they are concerned to deal also with the broader and greater subjects in which, though they are not alone concerned, they are concerned the same and as much as any other person. That they should be expected to yield their share in these would be a gross injustice and hardship: that it should be said of them that they do not care for them is to say, in my judgment, either that they aim at absolute independence for Ireland, or do not comprehend the scope and value of their imperial citizenship.

To say that a federative system is impossible, or that it is politically impracticable in the British Empire, is a begging of the question. Perhaps it is. But why? You say in your article that the people of England and Ireland are not sufficiently homogeneous,—that they "have little in common," and are "fundamentally antipathetic." This to me is incredible. If it were true, then you cannot really believe that there is any remedy for Irish troubles short of complete separation. Two peoples so hostile by nature,

so alien in feeling, so heterogeneous in ideas and ideals, could not peaceably be kept together—upon any plan; indeed, it is hard to see how, side by side, they could live in peace as distinct nations.

It seems hard to believe that the two peoples, even in the days of Henry II., and before the transfers back and forth across the Irish sea, before the existence of the two islands had so mingled, if not fused, could have been so naturally hostile as you describe them. But since that time too much of England has passed over into Ireland, and too much has been transplanted in return, to leave the conclusion possible that there are between them no ties, no sympathy, no interdependence. Alienation has existed and does exist, but there have been specific and distinct reasons for it. The fire of dislike has been fanned by harsh treatment, or it would have died away, and it can be left now to die away by the simple process of substituting justice for injustice.

That the federative system is not repugnant to the intelligent British mind is true, I believe, and I confidently expect to see the fact proved before long. There is a growing favor for it. If Ireland is to have a Dublin Legislature for local affairs, the work is already begun. Mr. Froude's argument for it in his "Oceana," represents many other minds besides his own. The same idea is expressed in the book just issued in England, the journal by the two sons of the Prince of Wales of their voyage to Australia; and in fact it is true that whoever candidly considers the relations between England and her colonies is carried naturally to the idea of some other political connection between them than that of "dependency," unless he conceives that no relation at all can be much longer maintained. The federal principle rationally applies to countries having a real bond of unity, but possessing points of dissimilarity, or situated at wide distances, and failure to adopt and maintain it must be due to some unreasonable and therefore removable circumstance. In the case of Ireland it would be due to prejudice, or to injustice,—neither of which can be regarded as perpetual forces.

J. M. H.

Philadelphia, June 1.

LINES WRITTEN ON A FLEMISH WINDOW-PANE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

I LOVE the chime that o'er thine ancient cities plays,
O hoary land, liege warder of thy homebred ways,
Thou noble Flanders, where the numbed north, warmed, doth feel
The southland clasp it 'neath the sunbeams of Castile!
Thy chime! Why, 'tis the hour, grown wild, that quick advances,
Clad as a Spanish maid who gayly joins the dances!
Swiftly she draws near 'thwart some fissure, clear and fair,
Opening, as it were, like a doorway in the air.
O'er drowsy roofs she comes, outshaking, as she floats,
Her silver-woven apron filled with magic notes,
And, pitiless, she wakes dull sleepers from their naps,
Tripping as might a bird that gives blithe winglet-flaps,
Or as an arrow, vibrant, quivers to the mark.
By a crystal staircase invisible—dost hark?—
Frightened yet dancing, she descends from out the skies,
The while one's mind, that watcher, made all ears and eyes,
As she now hovers close, or far away doth bound,
Hears, treading stair by stair, her dulcet footfall sound!

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

WE know of no charitable work in Philadelphia which appeals more strongly and more justly to the general sympathies than that of the Children's Aid Society. Not even that of the kindred and coöperating Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has stronger claims upon the public. That interposes the strong arm to save children from physical suffering and neglect; this seeks to prevent the moral and social wreck of their future by unfitting and degrading surroundings, and by the deprivation of those home influences which furnish the child with a true education. The Fourth Annual Report, which has just appeared, shows that the work of the Society in this city has embraced 399 children, of whom 263 are still under its care. For some good homes have been secured by adoption: for others—216 in all—by placing them in private families. Others have been secured medical aid in the proper hospitals, or have been cared for in proper institutions. But the work has not been confined to Philadelphia. The society employs an agent to secure the organization of similar societies in the other counties of the State, and twelve already have been thus enlisted in the good work.

They not only provide for the destitute children, but help to place those of the cities in suitable homes.

The charity is based upon two sound ideas. The first is that the proper place for a child is a real home, not an "imitation" of any kind. Where it uses the latter it is only as a temporary makeshift, and it deprecates any increase in their number, in the belief that we have enough—if not more than enough—already. It is working just in the line of the law which forbids the reception of minor children into the almshouse of the State. It has faith in the power of a wholesome environment and proper training to overcome the evil effects of an unfortunate heredity.

The second is that the natural ties of child and parent are never to be sundered, except under the fierceness of dire necessity. Not only does the child need the mother, but the mother needs the child; and the child generally furnishes the best moral fulcrum for the elevation of the life of both father and mother. During the year nearly 185 parents have been secured such employment as enables them to retain and support their children, through the efforts of the Society. And where mothers have despaired of maintaining their children, and have begged the Society to take them off their hands, it has encouraged and cheered them in accepting the responsibility, and has helped them to do so.

The work might be made more extensive, though it could not be made better, by an increase in the income of the Society. Mr. Henry Gawthrop is the Treasurer, and the office 39 S. 17th Street.

REVIEWS.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

THE MIDGE. By H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

BURGERS IN PARADISE. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MARION'S FAITH. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

HASCHISCH. By Thorold King. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

COURT ROYAL. By S. Baring Gould. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

ALIETTE (LA MORTE.) By Octave Feuillet. Translated from the French by Henry Hager. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHEN a story opens with the adoption of a female child by a bachelor of forty, the reader is safe in counting on an agreeable romance to follow. However things may turn out in actual life, in books it needs no great expenditure of imagination to make us believe that a guardian invariably falls in love with his ward, and naturally his opportunities for love-making are exceptional and unique. Besides, everyone likes an elderly hero, and is willing to accord to him a full belief in his mellow and ripened powers. Whereas a hero of twenty-five shows himself to be a consummate prig if he presumes to offer an opinion of his own, the middle-aged man can talk on indefinitely in order to display what wit, humor and knowledge of the world his experiences have brought him. It is safe for him to tell not only his triumphs but his mistakes; we have a tenderness for his weaknesses, a ready excuse for his little failings.

Dr. Evert Peters,—whom we must, in spite of the sequel, call the hero of Mr. Bunner's pleasant novel,—lives in the French quarter of New York, and by his generous services to a dying woman, friendless in a strange country, wins the affections of the little daughter she leaves behind her. In fact, the child is so devoted to him that in spite of his first embarrassment at the situation, he cannot bring himself to part with her. Accordingly "the Midge," as he calls the little foreigner, grows up under his protection, brightening with her young life his dim old rooms in Washington Square. They enjoy the ease and freedom of a harmless bohemianism, and are in a way indifferent to social codes. The doctor is not rich, but contrives to get an amazing amount of comfort (to say nothing of luxuries for "the Midge," such as brass-nailed mahogany bedroom furniture and seal-skin cloaks) out of a limited income. Heroes and heroines always display a sort of moral somnambulism which enables them to walk over slippery places utterly unconscious of the dangers that lurk beneath, hence it is not until "the Midge" is eighteen that the good doctor begins in logical order to put two and two together, and make the delightful discovery that the next thing in order for himself and "the Midge" to do is to get married. Unluckily he is just a little late: an entirely superfluous and uninteresting youth of twenty odd has jumped at the conclusion that the young girl has been brought up by the benevolent minded doctor, at infinite expense and pains, to contribute to his own happiness, and while our favorite hero is chuckling over his own prospective felicity, he suddenly awakes to the fact that the young people are engaged, and wish to marry immediately and go to housekeeping. There is nothing especially original in all this, but Mr. Bunner has told

the little story so pleasantly, with entire fidelity to nature, and a little dash of humor without exaggeration, that it makes one of the most readable novels of the season.

Miss Phelps has written a lively sequel to her "Old Maid's Paradise," in which we find the heroine Corona returning the second summer to her Adamless Eden with her maid Prulla. It is a book which the fair sex should find readable enough, while it satisfies masculine curiosity by throwing a flood of light upon the doubts, the tremors, the caprices and the expedients of the feminine mind. It could only have been written out of a New England experience, for nowhere except in New England could the female genius find such free play. The heroine's troubles are so ingeniously invented and handled, that we are led to suspect that the whole story rests on a basis of fact. The presence of man in the world is the prime cause of all the evil. Corona makes up her mind to buy a horse, and is harassed by the importunities of jockeys and dealers who wish to impose upon her credulity by offering beasts lame, halt and blind, with all known and some unknown diseases. When at last she finds one sound and gentle, she wishes to effect its purchase without delay, and goes to Boston to get the money. She brings back a registered bond for five hundred dollars, which is to be sold by her bankers. This she deposits in a drawer in a strictly feminine and illogical way, and next morning discovers that the house has been entered by burglars, and that her bond is gone. Nobody can doubt who the burglar is, or at least every woman knows that it is a peddler who had drugged the dog. Male wits and male detectives however find every clew leading them into a hopeless labyrinth. The bond does not come back,—its being registered turns out to be of no practical use in reinstating her in its possession, and Corona spends a second five hundred dollars in further devices before she discovers that men are expensive and their help is vain. There is plenty of quaint humour and whim in the book, and Prulla the "help" is quite as effective a personage as Frank Stockton's Pomona in "Rudder Grange."

Captain King's breezy book, "Marion's Faith," is likely to find many readers. It gives clear and realistic sketches of garrison life, with its gossips, detraction, rivalries and flirtations, and these lighter pictures are thrown into effective contrast by the grim verities of an Indian campaign. Captain King is himself, we believe, a brilliant cavalry officer, and he has known how to make a dazzling hero in Lieutenant Ray. Ray's ride after reinforcements, first picking his way through an Indian blockade, is one of the best things in the book, for a dangerous ride always moves the pen of poet and novelist to eloquence, and stirs the reader. The whole story is well worked out, and besides being full of interest, excels in a certain rare freshness and spontaneity.

"Haschisch" is a novel with a specialty, its object being to show that a suspected murderer may be brought to instant confession of his crime by being intoxicated with the drug haschisch. This seems a simple process for detecting criminals of all sorts, and if the test is infallible we heartily recommend it to detectives, judges, juries and the like, who are apt to be sadly at a loss in detecting guilt and bringing the real guilty persons to justice. The book itself perhaps does not quite satisfy the reader as to the scientific accuracy of the author's experiments with haschisch. However, a work of fiction which contains a murder, a wholesale robbery, a trial, a false imprisonment, and an ordeal by haschisch cannot be said to be commonplace.

"Court Royal" must be called a highly original book, although a great deal of its originality is of the kind which may be compassed by any one who walks on his head instead of walking on his feet. It is however too clever a production in its way to be over sharply criticised; it is amusing, audacious in whim, and in certain scenes between the heroine Joanna and the Jew Layanos, there is a delightful extravagance which recalls some of Dickens' characteristic touches. Joanna is in fact a sort of development of "the Marchioness," and her character might have been made a bizarre sort of success if carried to a successful climax. The end is poor, however,—everything is cheapened by the last turn of events, and one closes the volume wondering how a clever man like Mr. Baring-Gould should ever have undertaken to write it.

Octave Feuillet's novels reflect so little of what to American perceptions is actual life, that they can be read with little profit, and only that sort of morbid pleasure with which one studies the history of crime and disease. In "Alette," Bernard, the elegant infidel hero, marries a gentle but fervently religious young girl who hopes to convert him to her own faith, and failing to do so, half breaks her heart with disappointment. Her regrets prey on her health, and she becomes still more enfeebled by the fact that her husband has fallen in love with a brilliant young girl who returns his admiration with interest. This girl, Sabine, has had a thorough scientific education, and is entirely unhampered by any narrow moral or religious views. She decides that Alette, the young wife, is only an encumbrance to her husband, and accordingly, while she pretends to be carefully nursing her, she puts an

end to the delicate life in a way which arouses no suspicion. Bernard marries Sabine, and discovering gradually the actual character of his second wife, experiences a strong revulsion of feeling, becomes a believer, and dies.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, and Incidents in the Life and Experience of Joshua Maule. With a Sketch of the Original Doctrine and Discipline of Friends. Also a Brief Account of the Travels and Work in the Ministry of Hannah Hall of Ohio. Pp. 384. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Dean Ramsay tells of a Scottish woman who had defined down the true church until it consisted of herself and her good-man, but who at that point admitted she was "not just sure of John." We have been reminded more than once of this old Scotch woman, as we read this piece of Friendly biography. Joshua Maule has been through no less than three divisions or separations, and has now reached the point at which he and his own household constitute the meeting in which he waits upon God.

Although of Orthodox parentage, he went for a time with those Friends who recognized the ministry of Elias Hicks as of right authority, in the great division of 1827. He was at their first yearly meeting in Green street, but his father's influence carried him to the other branch in time to escape the "disownment" of that era. If Elias Hicks and those who owned his ministry had been affected by the great Unitarian reaction which culminated in the first decade of this century, another large body of Friends was equally affected by the parallel but antagonistic movement of the Evangelicals. Especially was this true of the English Friends, the most distinguished of whom—Joseph John Gurney—came to this country in 1837-9 in the work of the ministry. His courtly manners, his fervent eloquence, and the prestige attaching to the brother of Elizabeth Fry, gave him great influence. But in the view of many Friends, his teaching was of a type entirely distinct from that of Fox and Barclay. John Wilbur of Rhode Island refused to own his ministry, and protested publicly against his influence. This led to a second division, which began in New England in 1843, spread thence to the Ohio and the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, and has more recently divided a small body from the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. Friend Maule went with the body which agreed with John Wilbur in rejecting the ministry of Joseph John Gurney. He thought this Evangelical type of Quakerism a shallow form of religion, and destitute of the deeper, heart-searching processes by which true Friends come to the rest of faith. As outsiders would say, it was too little mystical to be the way George Fox walked in.

But his dissatisfaction with the attitude taken by the Ohio Yearly Meeting soon destroyed his rest among them. The memory of the painful disownments of 1829, and the hope of a reconciliation with the Friends who were in unity with Joseph John Gurney, seem to have held them back from proceeding with the severity and consistency which in Joshua's opinion the Discipline called for. And in the matter of paying the taxes, specially levied in Ohio for the War for the Union, the very pillars of the meeting construed the rules of the Discipline and the example of the early Friends more loosely than he thought right. So in 1863 he and others withdrew from Ohio Yearly Meeting and its subordinate meetings, and held meetings for worship by themselves. Next year they assembled in a general meeting. As Ohio Yearly Meeting had refused to recognize the Baltimore, New York and New England bodies of the Friends who were in unity with John Wilbur, the new general meeting in Ohio at once entered into close correspondence with those bodies, and with the general meeting at Fallsington, in Bucks County, (Penn.), which represented the same body inside Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. For a time the interchange of greetings between these small bodies seems to have been very delightful to Friend Maule. We find him visiting in the ministry several of these meetings, and deriving profit for himself. But on some ground a quarrel sprang up in the New York meeting in which Fallsington espoused one side and Ohio—under the influence of Joshua Maule—took the other. The grounds of this disagreement he does not bring into the light, but shows how it resulted in the dissolution of the Ohio Meeting into its elements. He—the stickler for the Discipline—ascribes its decay to the erection of "meetings for discipline" before there was any need, and the elevation of the Discipline into an end in itself. From this point in the book his attitude towards the Discipline distinctly changes. It is no longer a sort of supplement to the ten commandments. Its fitting emblem is the brazen serpent which did its work in its day, and had to be destroyed when it came to be an idol. In this we perceive a distinct advance in the man's spiritual culture; but we are surprised to see that he himself can look back upon his mistaken rigidity and severity with no sense of its wrongfulness.

The book is not well written. It abounds in those violations

of English grammar, and those distortions of English words from their proper sense which many Friends seem to regard as a matter of true piety. No body besides made plain and accurate speech a matter of religious duty; none has labored harder to deprave the English language. Our author mixes up disquisition and narrative in a style needlessly confusing. He is obscure just where the reader wants light on motive and action, and diffuse where everything is intelligible. But after all deductions the book has its worth. It is the work of a devout and honest, though narrow mind. It casts light on an obscure passage in our religious history. And it contains a solemn practical warning against the hair-splitting, heresy-hunting and divisive spirit which has done much to hurt the cause of Christianity in this country.

R. E. T.

FORGOTTEN MEANINGS, or, An Hour with a Dictionary. By Alfred Waites. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1886. Pp. 73.

Mr. Waites in his prettily printed little volume has managed to gather a surprising amount of misinformation about some three hundred English words. His "forgotten meanings" are certainly not all forgotten; some never existed in English; some never existed at all. In spite of the disclaimer of his preface that he has been upon his "guard against the enticements of conjectural etymology," we find sad traces of it through the book. The derivations in general betray a want of knowledge of the principles of etymology.

"School" Mr. Waites defines as "leisure for learning," a meaning which the English word never had, and he gives its derivation from "L. *schola*, spare time," in which he is equally wrong. It was only in Greek that the word had that meaning.

"Teller" is defined "the official who receives and pays money in a bank," certainly not a forgotten meaning. But Mr. Waites seems to forget about the tellers of votes in parliamentary bodies, for he goes on to say "the name is derived from *tallier*, the designation which was applied to the functionary who compared the tallies, and paid the amounts due upon them in the English exchequer. (See Tally.)" The story of the tallies is undoubtedly interesting. Their use was not abandoned in the English Exchequer until 1834, showing a remarkable survival in a highly civilized nation of rude methods of calculation. Yet we must not overlook the fact that some bakers, in Philadelphia at least, still adhere to this primitive mode of keeping accounts. "Tally" is derived from the French *tallier*, to cut. But "teller" is simply "one who tells, or counts." Who that has read the Psalms in the English Bible can forget the sentence "He telleth the number of the stars?" Shakespeare makes the ghost of Hamlet's father stay "while one, with moderate haste, might tell a hundred." It may be worth while to recall the words of Milton in *L'Allegro*:

"Every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale."

This is mentioned among the sights and sounds of early morning in the country, and means simply that the shepherd then counted his sheep.

"Let," Mr. Waites says, "formerly signified to hinder," and quotes an apposite passage from Hamlet. But this meaning is not yet forgotten. Swinton uses it in his "History of the Army of the Potomac."

In defining the word "stalwart," Mr. Waites follows the misleading guidance of Dr. E. C. Brewer, and gives the meaning "one worth stealing or taking," "a fine fellow worth making captive." But when Sir Walter Scott, using the old spelling, wrote "He was a stalworth knight and keen," he did not have any reference to possible capture. Nor did the Saxon word "*stælweorth*;" it meant "worthy of place or position."

We need not have gone so far in Mr. Waites' book to find blunders. Take his first word, "Abandon," he says "means to desert your colors, (L. *a*, from, *bandum*, an ensign)." Turn now to one that speaks with authority, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, editor of the great dictionary coming out under the auspices of the Philological Society. We cannot quote all his statement with its irrefragable proof. Let this summary suffice. "Abandon, derived from old French *à at*, to, *bandon*, ban, authoritative order, jurisdiction, control; means primarily to give up to the control or jurisdiction of another, to give up absolutely." Variations of meaning are also noted, and the abundant citations from English literature leave no doubt of the absolute correctness of both derivation and meaning.

In such a book as Waites has prepared, we may expect to find the old derivation of "antimony" from "*anti-moine—anti-monk*," and a story quoted from Dr. Johnson in its support. But Dr. Murray rightly discards it as "an idle tale."

Another form of error to which compilers are liable, is illustrated by the mention of "ammonia." This, says Mr. Waites,

"is so called because it was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon." In fact the word was coined by Bergman in 1782 as a name for the gas obtained from sal-ammoniac. The latter salt is supposed to have been originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, (as it still is in Egypt) and thus obtained its name.

But it is not worth while to follow Mr. Waites only to note how he trips and stumbles and falls outright in his rambles among words. A dictionary is a tempting place to a scholarly mind, and many a profitable hour might be spent with it. But the compiler of this little collection seems not to have the requisite learning to be a judicious guide.

In his blind following of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Brewer and other inexact authorities he too often gets mired. Had he taken Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," and works of similar research, he might have compiled a hand-book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its get-up.

J. P. L.

THE EPIC SONGS OF RUSSIA. By Isabel Florence Hapgood. With an introductory note by Professor F. J. Child. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

It is evidently over-exacting to expect the more delicate virtues from heroes who have nature-myths for ancestors; but the heroes of the ancient epic songs of Russia have even more than an elemental touch of savagery for local distinction, and their robust ferocity is but seldom tempered by the more chivalrous and gentle qualities of the heroes of other European nations. They are as impetuous as hurricanes, as fierce as wolves, with boundless capacity for swallowing pails of green wine, and are one and all incurable braggarts. These qualities are amply illustrated in Miss Hapgood's volume of the *bylinas* or epic songs of Russia, which is the most complete collection of the kind in the English language. Russia is the one country of modern Europe where oral tradition still preserves these ancient monuments of a till lately unwritten literature. It is only within the last twenty years that a full collection of these songs has been obtained, largely from the peasants of northern Russia, in the neighborhood of Lake Onega.

Rijbruikof, a government official, had heard that these ancient *bylinas* were still sung by the people, and being sent in 1860 to collect statistics in the region of Lake Onega, he availed himself of this opportunity, and, ignoring all difficulties and hardships, penetrated into remote districts, among a peasantry scarcely any of whom could read, and who wrenched a meagre subsistence from the inhospitable swamps and forests of northern Russia. By wearing the popular dress he managed to win the confidence of these people, who are usually shy of well-dressed strangers, especially of *chinovniks*, or government officials; and he took down a large number of songs. A few years later Hilferding followed in his footsteps, and, pushing into still more remote regions, made a collection of 318 *bylinas*. This zeal of the Russian collectors did not come too soon, for the gradual spread of education, and the remote approach of civilization would soon be fatal to the habit of memorizing and reciting these poems, and most of them would have been irrecoverably lost, as their existence was hardly known to educated Russians. From this enormous number of *bylinas*, among which are various versions of the same story, Miss Hapgood has selected thirty, and has translated them in a style admirably simple and sympathetic. Wallace, in his "Songs of the Russian people," (London: 1872) has given specimens of several of these *bylinas*, among other popular songs; but these are only detached fragments, and though illustrative, give no complete idea of the epic manner or the character of the Russian heroes, several of whom figure in many of the tales. One of the most popular is old Ilya of Murom, the popular contraction of Elijah. Prince Vladimir himself appears in almost all of the songs of the Kief cycle, presiding over a lordly feast, where all the heroes appear, emptying buckets of green wine, and bragging like madmen, till some one has picked a quarrel or staked his "turbulent head" on some wager; and somebody's "turbulent head" is always chopped off before the tale is complete. The lines are few and simple, the colors strong and vivid, and there is an almost childish directness of narrative, as the genuine popular form has not been obscured by any literary intervention.

Miss Hapgood has had the happy thought of accenting all the Russians words and names she uses, as most English readers feel a hopeless vagueness as to where the accent should fall in Russian words, and, as a matter of fact, it appears that it usually falls where one would least expect it.

It must seem somewhat presumptuous for any one who has no knowledge of the original to attempt to praise a translation; but Miss Hapgood's work is done with such care and thoroughness, and in such a scholarly manner, that it is difficult not to express

confidence in its accuracy as well as pleasure and interest in the result. It opens a fresh field for those who are interested in the poetry of primitive nations, and affords ample matter of comparison with other literatures.

THE SIMPLICITY THAT IS IN CHRIST. Sermons to the Woodland Church, West Philadelphia. By Leonard Woolsey Bacon. Pp. 339. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

These sermons have a decided local interest, as a monument of a pastorate recently terminated amid some contention,—and not much to the credit of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Dr. Bacon comes of a historic New England family, and he has their characteristic frankness, courage and openness of mind. In no path of life thus far has he failed to speak his mind, and to rouse antagonism by his utterance of it. But the Bacons are not afraid of antagonism. They believe in truth first and peace afterward, and they would prefer ten scandals to one discreditable compromise.

The reader of these sermons will not be at any loss as to the secret of Dr. Bacon's attractions in the pulpit. They are not the sermons of a preacher of the first order. They are not to be compared with those of Luther, Leighton, Chalmers, Irving, Maurice, Robertson, Bushnell or Phillips Brooks. But they are very much above the average of modern sermons, much as that average has risen in the last quarter of a century. Dr. Bacon is not a spiritual energy of the simple order. He does not create an atmosphere in which all questions must be viewed and all arguments weighed, as Leighton, or Maurice, or John Hall do. He approaches the heart through the reason, and with a vigorous directness which commands respect even where it does not carry conviction.

Some of these sermons are remarkably clever as intellectual appeals. Perhaps that on "The Natural Theology of the Spleen," preached to medical students, is the best instance of this. As is well known, physiological science is entirely in the dark as to the proper uses of this organ. One theory after another has been proposed, and then demolished, often by its author. Dr. Bacon suggests (1) that it is useless; (2) that it is a mere stop-gap to fill a vacancy; (3) that its true purpose must be found in the diseases which centre in it. He finds each of these hypotheses rejected with scorn. Scientific men set out from the conviction that everything has a use, a sufficient use to justify its special character, and a benevolent use. They are teleologists and therefore theologians from the start, while some of them abuse the theologians for their teleology.

Dr. Bacon's penetrative power gives some of these sermons a marked exegetical value. That on "The Greeks would see Jesus" impresses us especially in this respect. But the 21st sermon on "The Scriptural Doctrine concerning Scripture" furnishes the unsatisfactory element which the Presbytery found in his preaching.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

NO. 15 of Cassell's National Library is an admirable selection from the "Table-Talk of Dr. Martin Luther." The editor, whose name is not given, has not contented himself with searching through Hazlitt's abridgement for the things which struck him as the best. He has gone to Captain Bell's folio of the seventeenth century,—the book dear to Coleridge and to Lamb, and from which Hazlitt and all the later English compilers draw. But he made a mistake in reprinting that part of Captain Bell's absurd narrative which tells of the remarkable features of the original manuscript. It is palpably, demonstrably false. Nor does our editor seem to be aware how much light has been thrown on the origin of the *Tischreden* by the publication of Anton Lauterbach's *Diary*. But the reader will find this ten cents' worth as good a bargain as is in the market, if he have any taste for heroic veracity uttering itself in the speech of a bygone age.

"*Scruples*," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, (Cassell's Rainbow Series), is a clever novelette by a writer whose easy, vivacious style, and story-making ingenuity have made her a deserved favorite. "*Scruples*" narrates, in the main, the fortunes of a family of non-combatants shut off from the world on a cotton plantation during the rebellion, together with the adventures of a young wife in search of her husband "beyond the lines." The sketches of character, both white and colored, are faithful and amusing, and the book is very "readable:" next to Mrs. Davis's "*Natasqua*," and Mr. Haggard's "*King Solomon's Mines*," (which however is not fairly to be counted, as it had already made a firm mark abroad) it is decidedly the best thing that has been presented in the Rainbow Series.

"*Wood, Hay and Stubble*," by Kate W. Hamilton, (Presbyterian Board of Publication), is a very "proper" piece of fiction, but lacking in interest. Some books are quite too "good," and Miss Hamilton's volume is of that class,—regarded as a popular

tale, that is to say, and such we have a right to consider it. The object kept in view—the foolishness of the social false pretences known as "keeping up appearances"—is a good one, but we take it to be quite certain that the gilded selfishness which Miss Hamilton addresses will not submit itself to her homily at all.

"*The Wedded Life*," by Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., (Presbyterian Board of Publication), is a little volume, daintily printed and bound, containing sound if platitudinous advice to individuals contemplating the married state, as well as counsel to them after marriage. Books like this always remind us of Mrs. Gamp's remark to Mrs. Prig—"who deniges of it, Betsy?"

Two short stories by Erckmann-Chatrian are issued in one cover, as number 8 of his admirable *Contes Choisis*, by W. R. Jenkins, New York. These are "*Les Fiancés de Grindewald*," and "*Les Amoureux de Cathrine*." Both are amusing and interesting tales, permeated with the characteristic humor of the authors, and will not fail to be welcomed by the constantly increasing circle of American readers in French. It is notable that though the more extended works of Erckmann-Chatrian have all been translated, and are familiar to most of our readers of fiction, their short stories have not received attention in that way, though some of them are capital in all respects.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AN announcement of prime importance is that of a new humorous story by the author of "*Vice Versa*,"—which was beyond doubt the best piece of humor since Thackeray. Mr. Anstey's new book is called "*A Fallen Idol*," and Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. (London) will publish it on the 8th of June.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have just ready a new novel by Mrs. Craik called "*King Arthur; Not a Love Story*."—A French translation has just been completed of Lieutenant Greely's "*Three Years of Arctic Service*." It will be published immediately in Paris, with the original illustrations.—Mr. Swinburne's new volume of essays is now about ready in London; (Chatto & Windus).—Mr. William Archer, a prominent English dramatic critic, is collecting certain of his papers into a volume, to be called "*About the Theatre*."

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish directly "*The Labor Question in America*," by Professor Richard T. Ely.—Col. Chaillé Long's "*Three Prophets—the Mahdi, Gordon, Arabi*," has just been published in Paris in a French translation.—"*Earthquakes and Other Earth Movements*," by Professor John Milne, will be the next volume of the International Scientific Series.—The late Mr. Sampson Low, it now seems, retired from business eleven years ago, although it was popularly supposed that he was to the last actively interested in the house bearing his name.

For some unexplained reason, the statistics of the Astor Library, New York, for the last library year show a large increase in the number of readers over the former year and any preceding year. This increase occurs among both the general readers and the alcove readers, and perhaps indicates that the library is becoming better known. According to the president's report, the total number of readers last year was 72,584, while in 1884 it was 59,057. In 1881 the number was 44,123.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce an entirely new and complete large-paper edition of Longfellow's works, in eleven volumes—two of his prose works, six of his poems, and three of his Dante. It is intended to include all the prose and poetry which Mr. Longfellow included in the latest edition of his works, together with all those pieces which have appeared since his death, with the sanction of his representatives. There will be not over five hundred copies, in every mechanical detail "as perfect as the Riverside Press can produce," and the first volume will be delivered early in September,—all to be completed before the holidays.

The next monograph of the American Economic Association, upon the Relation of the Modern Municipality to the Gas Supply, by Professor E. J. James, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, will be immediately issued. It discusses the relative advantages of private and municipal control of gas works, and decides in favor of municipal control. It relates the history of gas works in Philadelphia, Richmond and Wheeling.

The *Century Dictionary* upon which the *Century Company* has been engaged for the past five years is well in hand, although two or three years must yet elapse before it can appear. It is one of the greatest literary enterprises ever undertaken. It is designed to make this dictionary absolutely complete in all the departments of the English language, and that even definitions in all branches of art and science shall be so complete that even the specialist will need nothing further. It will be, in fact, of an encyclopedic

character, while preserving all the distinctive features of a dictionary. There will be 5,000 illustrations of a quality hitherto unknown in works of the class, and there are thirty artist-specialists, exclusive of engravers, etc., now engaged on these pictures. Prof. William D. Whitney of Yale College is the editor-in-chief of the great project, which it is estimated will have cost upwards of a quarter of a million dollars before the work is ready for the public.

Late additions to Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s "National Library" of ten cent issues include Macaulay's life of Lord Byron, and selections from Luther's "Table Talk."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel "Sarracinesca," is begun in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for May, the first two chapters being printed. The American reprints of this and other English periodicals are issued by the Leonard Scott Publication Co., 1104 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Some of Matthew Arnold's most popular poems have been set to music by his son, and are meeting with much favor in England. They will shortly be published by Boosey.—It is affirmed that Clara Louise Kellogg, the opera singer, is the heroine of the serial "Taken by Siege," now running in *Lippincott*.—Anna Katharine Green, (Mrs. Rohlf), author of "The Leavenworth Case," has sent to the *Brooklyn Magazine* a denial of the accusation of plagiarism made against that novel by the *Boston Literary World*.

D. Lothrop & Co. are about issuing an interesting group of home books.—"A New Departure for Girls," by Margaret Sidney, "How They Learned Housework," by Christina Goodwin, and "Hold up Your Hands, Girls," by Annie H. Ryder.

Harriet Martineau's "The Peasant and the Prince," edited with notes for schools, is announced by Ginn & Co.—The current issue of Cassell's National Library, "Hamlet," has especial interest for Shakespearean readers on account of the pains Professor Morley has taken with the revision of the text. It has been freshly compared throughout with the first and second quarto and the first folio.—Prince Jerome Bonaparte, when in Rome a short time ago, placed an interesting correspondence between himself and Count Cavour in the hands of Signor Chiala. It is expected that this material will form another volume of the "Cavour Letters," of which Signor Chiala is the editor.

A new, complete and systematic edition of Longfellow's works in eleven volumes, crown octavo, is in course of preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The prose will occupy two volumes, the poetry six, and three will be given to the translation of the "Divina Commedia." Quantities of foot-notes, head-notes concerning the history of the separate works, copious indexes and several portraits will be found in this edition. It will be printed from new plates, will be published during the autumn, and the price will be \$16.50 for the set in cloth. More expensive bindings will also be furnished.

One of the most interesting books announced by Messrs. Scribner & Welford is a new work on Shakespeare by Mr. Fleay, the distinguished critic and commentator. It discusses mainly the theatrical side of the poet's life, his connection with theatres, his relations to other dramatists, etc.—The important work upon American institutions upon which Mr. Bryce, M. P., has been engaged for a long time has been necessarily delayed by the author's activity in the present English Ministry. The manuscript, however, is now nearly ready for the printer. The book is expected to make a sensation in England.

The Marquis Tseng has kept a diary during his residence in England, and, when he returns to China, he intends to leave it in the hands of a friend in London, who is to prepare it for publication. The interest of the Marquis's experiences will be considerably diminished by the fact that all personal allusions are to be struck out. People would like vastly to have his genuine impressions of all the notable people he has met during his stay in England.

General McClellan's "Memoirs" are to be published by Chas. L. Webster & Co.—Franklin Pierce Abbott is translating Tolstoi's "Sketches of Sebastopol."—Messrs. Putnam have become the publishers of the papers of the American Geographical Society. The first will be Minister Benjamin's recent address on Persia. Mr. Benjamin will also write "The Story of Persia," for the Putnam's Story of the Nations Series.—A disastrous fire occurred in Chicago on the 26th ult.; among the losers being Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Belford, Clarke & Co., Donahue & Henneberry, and R. S. Peale & Co., all in the book trade. The total loss was over a million. Messrs. Belford, Clarke & Co. were the heaviest losers. The fire will indefinitely delay the appearance of Gen. Fremont's "Memoirs of My Life," which this house had in a well-advanced shape. Some thousands of copies of the second volume of the Grant Memoirs were also burned.

"The Naval History of the Civil War," by Admiral David D. Porter, is to be issued by the Sherman Publishing Company, New York.—D. Appleton & Co. will shortly begin their long announced "International Education Series." Two volumes are nearly ready, "The Philosophy of Education," by Johann Karl Rosenkranz, and "A History of Education" by Prof. F. V. N. Painter. W. T. Harris, LL. D., is the editor of the series.

The *Peking Zeitung* hears that a Chinese writer named Wongtzi was recently sentenced to be quartered, because in one of his scientific works he had enumerated the names of several of the departed Chinese Emperors, which is strictly against the Court etiquette. His punishment was, however, mitigated to decapitation, and his children will be allowed to live until next autumn, when they too will be executed.

Apparently Messrs. Julian Hawthorne and George P. Lathrop have abandoned their plan of starting a new literary paper. Mr. Hawthorne is to become the literary editor of the *New York World*, and Mr. Lathrop has accepted a similar position on the *New York Star*.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish the late Mrs. Arlo Bates' papers on the quaint phases of Salem.—Mr. James Elliott Cabot, Emerson's literary executor, has nearly completed his memoir of the poet-philosopher, but will probably withhold it from publication until next year.—Messrs. Scribner & Welford will be the selling agents for Mr. Henry Stevens' "Life of James Lenox."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they propose to follow the publication of Lodge's edition of Hamilton's Works, which they expect to complete by midsummer, with the issue of a new and complete edition of the Works of Benjamin Franklin. The set is to be edited by the Hon. John Bigelow, who has made himself the authority on matters connected with the history and bibliography of Franklin's writings. The edition will, like that of the "Hamilton," be a limited letter-press issue, printed from type, which will be distributed as used. It will be completed in ten royal octavo volumes, uniform with the "Hamilton," and will contain two portraits and possibly further illustrations. The editor and the publishers are of opinion that the time has unquestionably arrived for a new edition of Franklin's Works. The only edition having any pretension to completeness was published by Dr. Sparks more than forty years ago. Since that time much new material has accumulated.

Mr. Dorsheimer's "Van Buren" will probably be ready for the printers of the American Statesmen Series, by August first.—It is now denied that Mr. Malcolm Macmillan is the author of the novel "Dagonet the Jester." The authorship remains a mystery.—A selection from the addresses of the late Duke of Albany, prepared by Sir Theodore Martin, will be published shortly.—"A Centennial History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, 1785-1885," will be published by D. Appleton & Co. early this month. It will include numerous portraits and other illustrations.

Chas. E. Brown, Walter Montgomery Jackson, Isaac R. Webber, Seneca Sanford, and Asa H. Walker are admitted as partners in the firm of Estes & Lauriat, the name of which will remain the same as heretofore, Messrs. Estes and Lauriat retaining an active connection with the firm. Mr. Brown will, as heretofore, have general charge of the wholesale department, Mr. Jackson of the manufacturing and publishing department, Mr. Webber of the library department, Mr. Sanford of the retail department, and Mr. Walker of the subscription book department of the newly constituted firm.

ART NOTES.

ELABORATE commencement exercises are likely to become a little wearisome if the present fashion in these matters extends much further. Every teacher of an infant class in the land will find it necessary to hire a hall for the babies to "graduate" in, and to receive their diplomas and degrees in A B C, and A-b Ab. But while there is danger of running this sort of thing into the ground, and making the close of the study season an occasion for ridiculous display, yet the propriety of some suitable formalities cannot be justly ignored. It is not only pleasant but profitable to recognize the closing of a school as an important event, and some form of appropriate observances at the end of a term are of advantage to the school and to the scholars. The directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts do not seem to regard the matter in this light. Their schools are the first in this city, if not in this country, and their beautiful building affords unusual facilities for holding ceremonial observances that might be made attractive and impressive without undue cost or ostentation; but the usage is to take no notice whatever of their departing students, leaving them to go out into the world without any formal exercises. In this unsatisfactory fashion the schools of the Academy dismissed

the students at the beginning of the present week. But if the close of the past term was not very brilliant or interesting, the prospectus for the next term is bright enough to those who are so fortunate as to be expectant pupils. Mr. Thos. Hovenden has been in control long enough to get the classes well in hand, and to perfect a course of study promising excellent results. Mr. Thomas P. Anschutz and Mr. James P. Kelly, the principal teachers, and Dr. W. W. Keen continue their efficient services, and the schools are hopefully regarded by those interested as in better condition and stronger for good work than ever before.

The closing exercises of the eighth year of the School of Industrial Art were held at Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, on the 31st inst. The exercises included addresses by the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. William Platt Pepper, Dr. Edward Brooks, and Mr. Charles H. Harding. The last named, who has lately returned from a tour of European schools, gave a detailed account of his visit to the schools of Bradford, Leeds, Amiens and Crefeld, and said in conclusion: "The Textile Department of your school is as well furnished as any I know of. You are the only school that has such a great museum as this to draw from. You are probably further advanced than you have any idea of. You must take your raw materials to school—your silk, wool and cotton—and show your students the earliest process. You will be the first in the world to do this. The list of graduates to whom drawing certificates were awarded included Mary W. Bonsall, Walter Atlee Tiers, Katharine B. Leach, Alice Harding, Alice Sinclair, Gertrude S. Reeves, Walter Swain Nichols, William S. Mellon, John Diez, Virginia W. Garber, Helen Norris Cummings. Painting certificate was awarded to Helen Norris Cummings. Modeling certificates, Winifred Elizabeth Ketcham, May Somers. The latter also received a diploma of the school. Twenty-three prizes and awards of honorable mention were made, and four free scholarships for the ensuing year were given to deserving students of the evening classes. An exhibition of the work of the students constituted an interesting feature of the occasion, and this exhibition has since been open to the public visiting Memorial Hall. Some admirable drawings are shown, strong in design and clearly executed, and there are good examples of modeling and of carving that would do credit to any art school in the world.

A committee of the Pennsylvania Peace Society has held a conference with the Public Buildings Commission, and made an informal protest against the erection of statues about the city hall, exclusively in honor of military heroes, claiming that there are victories of peace no less renowned than war which should likewise be commemorated by statues to perpetuate the names of philanthropists, inventors and benefactors of mankind. The Peace Society is quite right in its positive affirmation, but quite wrong in the negative assertion. It would be absurd for the Public Buildings Commission to forbid the erection of memorials to military heroes, and it is unreasonable for the Peace Society to ask for such action. What the Society should do is to go on and put up memorials to the heroes of peace. The more statues the better, and the more memorials in honor of the benefactors of mankind, the friends of humanity, the better. Franklin, Girard, Morse, Robert Morris, Logan, Rittenhouse, and many others whose names should be held in honor; let them all be remembered.

There is plenty of room about the Public Buildings for a hundred statues, and the Peace Society could not do a better work than to find the funds and give commissions as promptly as practicable to our best sculptors for statues, say to Franklin, Logan and Rittenhouse to begin with.

The movement for the formation of an Art Club in Philadelphia is progressing slowly, but on the whole satisfactorily. The current indications are that the proposal to unite the new undertaking with the Penn Club will probably be carried out. This will involve the necessity of removing the Penn Club from its cosy old quarters to some more accessible location further up town, but as the course has already been resolved upon by the Penn members, it is believed no difficulty will be encountered on this score. The Penn was originally intended to meet the very requirements which the Art Club proposes to fill, and although the artistic element has not proved strong enough to hold its own against the predominating literary and social factors of the organization, yet if the artists and their friends can now number force enough to carry on a club, the non-artistic members of the Penn will be glad to give them all the sway they want in matters of management, and afford them all the advantages of a well-established foundation besides. The Penn offers the greater part of all that the proposed Art Club needs, a strong body of members, harmonious and united, and a good material equipment that can only be duplicated with much trouble and cost. What more an Art Club needs the Penn is perfectly willing and abundantly able to cooperate in obtaining. It certainly seems as though the gentlemen interested in the Art Club undertaking have only to accept

the overtures of the Penn to secure the immediate and permanent success of the movement.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons announce as now ready the first volume of their highly important work, the "Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings," edited by John D. Champlin, Jr., with Mr. Chas. C. Perkins as critical editor. The whole work is to be included in four volumes, with decorated parchment binding, and there will be about two thousand illustrations, twelve in each volume being full-page illustrations of works of the best known painters of the modern schools. In Volume I. these represent works by Millet, Gérôme, Corot, Regnault, Gabriel Max, Fromentin, De Neuville, Zamacoïs, Bonnat, Poynter, Bouguereau and William M. Hunt, and among those whose works will be thus illustrated in future volumes are Alma-Tadema, Meissonier, Piloty, Baudry, Millais, Sir F. Leighton, Bastien-Lepage, Munkacsy, Holman Hunt, Hébert, Puvis de Chavannes, and many more. It is intended that only five hundred copies shall be printed,—each to be numbered,—and the price has been fixed at \$25 a volume. The plan includes biographical and descriptive details relating to painters and their works, in a form and to an extent never before undertaken in a work of this kind.

Ezekiel, the American sculptor in Rome, is winning the greenest laurels. His portrait-busts in bronze of Abbé Liszt and Cardinal Hohenlohe have been received with an exuberance of praise rarely accorded to any one in the great capital of art. Ezekiel's half-figure of Liszt, says a Roman journal, "gives the world a characteristic record in imperishable metal of the great musician."

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been a disappointment to Paris painters and picture-dealers by not purchasing any pictures at all since his arrival in Paris.

Mr. Roland Knoedler has been busily engaged since the opening of the Salon in buying many pictures. He bid 120,000 francs for Meissonier's "1814" at the Defaure sale, but lost it.

The *Magazine of Art*, for June (London and New York: Cassell & Co.), has for its frontispiece an engraving after John Constable's picture "The Hay Wain," in the London National Gallery. The articles illustrated include, "Guildford," by Rev. W. J. Loftie; "Alexander Cabanel," by Alice Meynell; "Some English Carriages," by J. Hungerford Pollen; "Celtic Metal Work of the Christian Period," by J. Romilly Allen; "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings," by William Anderson, and one or two other papers of merit.

Mr. C. B. Ives, an American sculptor resident in Rome, has just completed the model for an important bronze group of a characteristic episode in the frontier life of this country half a century back. Its subject is the attempt of a white mother to win the recognition of her child who has been adopted and raised by Indians, and on being discovered refuses to leave them. A stalwart Indian stands as the central figure of three, one hand on a spear, a robe of fur thrown over his shoulder, gazing down into the face of a young captive girl, who has thrown her arms about him as an open declaration that she will never desert her dusky hero. The figure opposite is the kneeling, agonized mother of the girl, who pleads in vain for her child and for the recall of its long-forgotten affection. The work is to be cast in bronze at once. It has been highly admired, and it is hoped it will be brought to this country by some one of the American millionaires who have been lavishing their riches on foreign works of art.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Scientific American* in its last issue publishes an article describing and illustrating various early American telephones, all of them antedating the Bell patent, and one at least being prior to the invention of Philip Reis, the German. The instrument of Alfred G. Holcomb, constructed in 1860-61 is the first of these. It talks very well, but is poorly proportioned, and is much more effective as a receiver than as a transmitter. Another similar instrument was made in 1864 or 1865 by Geo. W. Beardslee, a friend of Holcomb's, who undertook to remedy some of the defects of Holcomb's invention. It was something of an improvement on its original, but was likewise weak as a transmitter. The next important attempts in this line were made by Prof. Van der Weyde in 1869-70, who made at least three different types of telephone with satisfactory transmitter, but confined their use to the transmission of music, and seems not to have known that they were capable of articulating, which however these same instruments will do to-day without the least change in their construction. These instruments are all, says the *Scientific American*, superior to Bell's first constructions, about 1876, and had they been pushed by ample capital, as Bell's invention was, could have been made practical machines without a doubt. Their inventors however

thought them too defective for practical use, and they were never patented.

The aerolite which made such a commotion in Washington county, Pa., in September of last year, has at last been found by Professor Jonathan Emerick, of William and Mary College, who has spent much of the time since in persistently hunting it, and who has at last been rewarded for his labors by a find of uncommon magnitude. He was not however engaged in hunting it at the time of the discovery, but accidentally stumbled on it while locating an oil well. It was quite effectually concealed from observation by being buried deep in the soil, amidst heavy timber, and also covered with dead leaves. The velocity of its fall had fractured it into many pieces, but it still retained its original shape, and by removing the earth around it Prof. Emerick was enabled to get a satisfactory photograph of it. He estimates its weight at 200 tons, which is more than the aggregate weight of all the other aerolites known to have fallen. It contains eighty-seven per cent. of iron, and small quantities of chromium, nickel, aluminum, copper, magnesium, tin, and other metals and metalloids. It also contains in a small quantity a substance called schreibersite, a composition which has never been found except in aerolites.

The Minneapolis Industrial Exhibition now seems to be an assured success. The building is nearly completed, and the applications for space have been so numerous as to indicate that more will be wanted than can be supplied. The building is intended to be a permanent institution, and is built in a substantial and artistic manner rare in exposition buildings. It is 366 feet square, and its three floors contain some seven and one half acres of exhibiting space. At one corner is a tower 266 feet high, at the top of which a ring of powerful electric lights is supported. An art gallery is also provided for in an adjoining building, and the connecting court, which is to be roofed with glass, will be made into a combined conservatory and statuary hall. The stock of the company is \$500,000, which is held by 2500 citizens of Minneapolis, a fact which seems to indicate a wide-spread interest of a substantial sort in its success. It will be open this year six weeks, from August 23d to October 2d.

Mr. William Cowles, of New York, engineer and marine architect, has designed for Dr. Z. Oram, of that city, a twin screw yacht of novel construction, which, it is claimed, embodies principles of construction of great value in marine engineering. The screws are placed in curved recesses in the side and near the front of the vessel, one on each side, and are each operated by an independent engine connected with the propeller wheel by a short shaft, and controlled from the pilot house situated directly above. The push of the screws is slightly downward and outward, and it is claimed by the inventor that this will decrease the skin friction of the water on the vessel, while the proximity of the engines and propeller wheels will do away with the greater part of the weight of shaft used in the common type of boats, and also make it less liable to have its bearings deranged by strains which affect the rigidity of the framework. The inventor considers the method also especially suited to fighting ships on account of the small space occupied by the propelling machinery, and he has submitted plans to the Navy Department for its application to the new cruisers contemplated by the Advisory Board.

When the watchman of the Board of Trade building in Chicago made his rounds some days ago, he found the sidewalks and streets in front of the tower covered with numbers of dead birds of all sorts. They had evidently been killed by striking the electric lights at the top of the tower, for the roof of the building was found to contain numbers of them, and each of the lamps in the big circle of light had its full share, one globe containing eight. It is reported the birds were of many varieties, some of them being unfamiliar to the local ornithologists. The theory advanced is that the birds belonged to flocks migrating northward, and being attracted by the great light, were killed the moment they came in contact with it.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.¹

THE process which has brought about the quotation of 45 pence per ounce for standard silver in London is usually spoken of as the "decline in silver," just as a reduction of the ratio between other commodities and gold at various periods in the world's history is spoken of as a fall in prices of commodities, even though it might have been due rather to an appreciation in the value of gold itself. While it is true that this low price of silver is mainly due to the enlarged production and diminished use of that metal itself, a fair consideration of the bimetallic problem requires that we should also recognize that a portion of the widening gap between the two metals is due to a rise in gold through the enhanced demand for and lessened production of the latter metal. Silver has had a terrible fall, and gold has had a moderate but unfortunate advance.

At the current quotation for standard silver in London, the value of an ounce of pure silver in the United States is about 99 cents. The value of

an ounce of pure gold at the United States mint is \$20.67, and hence the present ratio between the two metals is nearly 21 to 1. No other figures illustrate so well as these the manner in which the two metals have been drifting apart during the past few years.

When the matter of establishing the United States mint was first under consideration much thought was given to the ratio between the two metals—a question of great moment, because an overvaluation of one would tend to banish the other, and thus produce a diminution of the total quantity of specie in the country. This was the wise judgment of Alexander Hamilton, who also believed that our commercial relations with Great Britain and Holland rendered it desirable to preserve the proportion existing between the two metals in those countries. Hence the act establishing the United States mint in 1792 fixed the ratio between the two metals at 15 to 1; and for some years thereafter the market value of gold and silver both at home and abroad corresponded with the mint valuation. It began to be apparent in 1812 that gold was more desirable for exportation than silver, and in 1818, when the question arose of resuming cash payments by the Bank of England, it clearly appeared that an ounce of gold had become worth more than fifteen ounces of silver. But it was not until 1834 that Congress reduced the value of the gold coins so as to make the legal ratio between the two metals almost precisely 16 to 1. Fifteen years of discussion had occurred in Congress before that legislation was accomplished, and the act was futile after all, and clearly showed the inability of any one nation to establish a legal valuation of the two metals which should always correspond with the market rates.

The legal ratio between the gold coins of the United States and the silver dollar is to-day the same as established in 1834—16 to 1, but the proportion at which the two metals are accepted in the markets of the world is 20.87 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The first revelation of the new ratio in 1834 was that the legal disparity between the metals was too great, and silver began to disappear from circulation. When gold was subsequently discovered in California and Australia, the value of that metal was still further diminished. Silver dollars entirely disappeared, and in 1853 Congress was obliged to reduce the weight of the minor silver coins. The price of silver in London in November, 1853, rose to 62½ pence, and the proportion between the market value of the two metals was consequently about 15 to 1. It remained upon nearly the same level until 1872, when the decline began which has since continued for fourteen years. The demonetization of silver by the German government occurred in 1873, and the remonetization of the silver dollar by the United States in 1878.

From 1857 to 1862 the average production of gold in the world was \$140,000,000 per annum, and the average production of silver was but \$41,000,000 per annum. In 1862 the production of silver began to increase until it had risen to an average of \$75,000,000 per annum in the decade from 1870 to 1880. In 1883 the world's production of silver was \$116,000,000 and in 1884 it was \$115,000,000. The figures of different authorities for the year 1885 vary somewhat, but the production was probable a trifle larger than in 1884. Meantime the production of gold has been diminishing, and from \$140,000,000 per annum in 1850 had fallen to \$120,000,000 in 1871, and to \$100,000,000 in 1881. In 1885 the total production of gold in the world was about \$95,000,000. With this increased production of silver and diminished production of gold, accompanied at the same time by a decreased use of silver for monetary purposes in Europe, it is no wonder that the white metal has fallen to a lower price than ever before in the history of the world. It must be borne in mind, also, that four times as much gold as silver is employed in the arts.

It would be a godsend to the commercial world if a discovery of rich gold mines could now be made, and a report that such a discovery had been made in Patagonia not long ago was welcome intelligence. Failing such an increase of the world's supply of gold, an enlarged use of silver by the commercial nations of the earth will be inevitable; and the low price which that metal has now reached may be useful in stimulating England to unite her influence with that of the United States in establishing an international arrangement for the concurrent and simultaneous use of both gold and silver money throughout the civilized world.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- HABIT AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION. An Essay in Pedagogical Psychology. Translated from the German of Dr. Paul Radestock by F. A. Casparé. With an Introduction by G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D. Pp. 117. \$0.50. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- SCRUPLES. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. (Cassell's "Rainbow" Series.) Pp. 191. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.
- THE STORY OF DON MIFF, AS TOLD BY HIS FRIEND JOHN BOUCHE WHACKER. A Symphony of Life. Edited by Virginus Dabney. Pp. 492. \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. G. Rosengarten. Pp. 175. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- WOOD, HAY AND STUBBLE. By Kate W. Hamilton. Pp. 335. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- THE WEDDED LIFE. By Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. Pp. 92. \$0.60. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. JAMES LENOX OF NEW YORK, AND THE FORMATION OF HIS LIBRARY. By Henry Stevens, of Vermont. Pp. 211. London: Henry Stevens & Son. 1886.

DRIFT.

—The Rev. Professor Woodrow of the Southern Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia believes that the body of Adam may have been brought into existence by evolution from the family of anthropoid apes. The Southern Presbyterian general assembly at Augusta, Ga., on the 26th ult., voted—137 to 13—that this belief is contrary to the teaching of Holy Scripture and of the Westminster Standards. Professor Woodrow was heard in his own defense, and made a notably vigorous speech. "Who was Adam,

¹From the Boston Advertiser, May 22.

anyhow?" he asked the assembled fathers and brethren. "Adam's body became a man only when it received Adam's soul—when God took this matter and stamped it with His own image. The Scriptures teach only two things—what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man. They teach nothing in regard to the relation of things to things in natural existence. You are told, by Matthew, that Christ went around healing lunatics, those who were moon-struck. Are we to believe that men are bereft of reason by the moon? If the Scriptures teach science, then the bat is a bird; but the bat is not a bird, as we know, and, therefore, the Scriptures do not teach science. Adam's body directly fashioned by God! Does the Bible say so? God has revealed the fact of the creation, but in His wisdom He has not revealed the mode. You are adding to the word of God, and requiring those under you to believe that which God has not spoken." The formal declaration was as follows: "To the several overtures on the subject of the evolution of man sent up by Presbyteries the general assembly returns answers as follows: The church remains at this time sincerely convinced that the scriptures as truly and authoritatively expounded in our 'confession of faith' and catechism teach that Adam and Eve were created, body and soul, by the immediate act of the Almighty God, without any natural animal parentage of any kind, out of matter previously created out of nothing; and that any doctrine at variance therewith is a dangerous error, inasmuch as by the methods of interpreting the Scriptures which it must demand and in the consequences which by fair implication it will involve, it will lead to a denial of doctrines fundamental to the faith."

—One of the greatest curiosities in the State of Maine is the "Jumping Frenchman," whom many people believe to be a myth. The jumping Frenchman is a sad reality, and he is a very familiar character in the lumber districts of Maine. He is affected by a peculiar disease of the nerves, which robs him entirely of self-control, and leaves him completely at the mercy of practical jokers. He will start at any sudden noise or exclamation, and will obey any sudden command. The jumpers are dangerous people to have around, as they will throw anything within reach at a man when so ordered, and some lumbermen will not employ them under any consideration. Most of the jumpers inherit their misfortune, but some of them are

made nervous by being held and tickled into spasms when children. A jumping Frenchman is a sad sight, but a great curiosity.—*Calais Times*.

—Among the lady visitors to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which adjourned Tuesday night," says the *Richmond State*, "was Miss Annie Champe, of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Champe is a great-granddaughter of Sergeant John Champe, who was selected from Light-Horse Harry Lee's command to do a daring piece of strategic work looking to the capture of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, during the stormy period of the American Revolution. While in Richmond she was introduced by the Hon. W. W. Walker, of Westmoreland, to Governor Lee, who is a grandson of Light-Horse Harry Lee, in whose command the brave and fearless Sergeant John Champe so conspicuously figured."

—The *Mobile Register* says: As slavery is dead, and secession is also dead, and as we can't carry any negro slaves to the territories, it is rather difficult to get at Mr. Davis's meaning, if his language has any meaning. It is all very well to say that the lost cause is the cause of constitutional liberty, which can never die; but clearly such a statement is so broad and general as to be absolutely devoid of analysis. If an old confederate had been asked what he was fighting for, he would have answered, and very properly answered, that he was fighting because his state in its wisdom had decided that the federal government, in its attitude towards slavery, was imperiling the safety of our people, and had asserted the reserved right of secession. If he were asked now what he lost by the war he would very properly say that his state lost the institution of slavery and lost the right to secede from the Union. That is all there is in the matter. Mr. Davis's glittering rhetoric can make nothing more out of it.

—The *Pull Mall Gazette* learns that Dr. Hauler, an Austrian scholar, has just discovered in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris five fragments of an historical work of the Latin author Sallust, a work hitherto unknown. One of the fragments is part of a letter from Pompey the Great to the Roman senate. Another fragment gives an account of the debate on this letter. The remaining three fragments consist of reports of hostilities in Spain and other countries. The five fragments are palimpsests over which had been written the text of the works of St. Jerome.

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INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS
AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-
DIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RE-
CEIVER, AND RECEIVES DE-
POSITS ON INTEREST.

President, John B. Garrett.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpo-
rations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Com-
pany. As additional security, the Company has a special
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY,
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-
ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as
Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.,
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send
for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, W. Rotch Wister,
Edward C. Knight, Alfred Fidler,
J. Barlow Moorhead, Charles S. Hinchman,
Thomas MacKellar, J. Dickinson Sergeant,
John J. Stadiger, Aaron Fries,
Clayton French, Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.